The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—Davy Crocket.

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THE

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NEW STAY LAW.

An Act Suspending the Code of Civil Procedure in certain Cases.

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing of a summons.

Sec. 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the Court and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found. It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the county where the plaintiffs or one or more of them, or the defendants reside, and shall command the Sheriff, or other proper officer, to summons the defendants to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue.

Sec. 3. The officer to whom the summons is addressed, shall note, on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

Sec 4. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed by the Court at the cost of the plaintiff.

Sec. 5. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

Sec. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, the issues whether of law or of fact shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

Sec. 7. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided,* That all civil actions in which issues have been joined shall stand for trial at Spring term, 1869. *Provided further,* that issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances heretofore passed and known as "Stay laws" shall be considered as having been illegally joined, and all such actions shall be placed upon the appearance dockets at Spring term, 1869, by the Clerks of Superior Courts, and the pleading therein shall be made up and issues joined at such term as provided in this act, unless in any county the time of said term shall have passed, in which case such action shall be placed upon the trial docket at Fal term, 1869.

Sec. 8. No sale of any property, real or personal, under executions issued from any court in this State, shall be valid to pass title, unless the property, whether real or personal, shall bring three-fourths of the value thereof, and on return of such executions the sheriff or other officer shall make return of the amount bid for the same, and whether the amount was equal to three-fourths of such value.

Sec. 9. In order to ascertain the value of the property exposed to sale, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the creditor and debtor each to choose one appraiser, who shall be a citizen of the county in which the property is situated, to examine and appraise the property to exposed to sale under execution and shall certify such appraisement to the sheriff or other officer; and in case such appraisers shall not be able to agree upon the valuation of any property, they shall choose a third person, and the appraisement of the three or a majority of them shall be taken as the true value thereof, and in case either party fail to make the choice, the sheriff shall make the selections for him or them. Such appraisement, certified as before directed, shall be returned by the sheriff with the execution to the court from which it issued; *Provided,* That no proceedings under this section shall prejudice the lien of any creditor, or discharge the sheriff from any liability for the safe keeping of such property.

Sec. 10. That no property shall be sold under any deed of trust or mortgage, until the debts secured in said deed of trust or mortgage, are reduced to Judgments according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. All executions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the court next after that from which they bear test; *Provided,* That no sale of property under execution obtained at fall term, 1869, shall be made until thirty days before spring term, 1870.

Sec. 12. The provissions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, which allows defendant to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

Sec. 14. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy one.

[Passed March 16, 1869.]

STAY LAW.

An Act in Regard to Proceedings before Magistrates.

Section. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* All writs of summons on contracts entered into before the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for sums of two hundred dollars and under, shall be made returnable before Justices of the Peace, at the expiration of ninety days from the issuing thereof.

Sec. 2. On the return of such summons, the defendant shall be required to enter his pleas and make such defence to the action as he may desire, when the cause shall be ordered for trial, at the expiration of the ninety days next succeeding the return day of the summons.

Sec. 3. The defendant shall be at liberty to demand a jury of six men to try the issues thus made, to appear a day subsequent in the discretion of the Magistrate, which shall not be less than ninety days, when the cause shall be tried unless either party shall be unprepared for trial, in which case the Magistrate shall give, in his discretion, such further continuance, for not less than ninety days.

Sec. 4. In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the judgment rendered by the magistrate, such party shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of the county, without security for the appeal, when the cause shall be docketed, and stand for trial in its regular order according to the course of the Court.

Sec. 5. The defendant shall be at liberty in any Judgment before a Justice of the Peace, to have a stay of execution for six months, on giving security, to be judged of by the magistrate, for the payment of the debt; *Provided,* That the security be given at any time within twenty days from the rendering of the judgment.

Sec. 6. All executions issued from judgments rendered under this act, shall be made returnable within ninety days, and no sale shall take place within less than sixty days from the issuing of the execution.

Sec. 7. All writs of summons, issued since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, upon judgments rendered on contracts made before the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be made returnable as writs of summons in like cases provided in the first section of this act.

Sec. 8. All judgments rendered on such contracts since January eighteen hundred and sixty nine, by any magistrate shall, on application of the defendant before the same or any other magistrate, be set aside, and shall be open for pleading, trial, judgement and appeal, as in cases provided for in the first six sections of this act.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to keep a docket of all such cases had before him with proper entries, setting forth the various stages of the cause, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer to make return before the Magistrate issueing the summons of all process in his hands, relating fully and truly to his action on the process.

Sec. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, or arrest and bail.

Sec. 11. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Passed March 18, 1869.]

Men Wanted.—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale.—Men who are honest, sound from center to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor run. Men that neither flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the courageous everlasting life runs still, deep and strong. Men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets but who will not fail nor be discouraged, till judgment be set in the earth. Men who know their message and tell it. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who will not lie. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.—*Ex.*

Home.—There is something inexpressibly touching in the story of Ishmael: the youth was sent into the wilderness of life with his bow and his arrow, his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him." Even in our crowded, busy, and social world, on how many is this doom pronounced! What love makes allowances like household love? God forgive those who turn the household altar into a place of strife! Domestic dissention is the sacrifice of the heart.

Husbands and Wives.—Are you living with each other, husbands and wives, in the truest spirit of love, and in the largest sense of wedding? Are you one, or are you forever and forevermore two? Are you living in the true excusatory spirit which always accompanies real conjugal love? And do you find yourselves moved to patience, to gentleness, and to forbearance?

The 'baby crop' in New York last week amounted to 1,124.

NORTH CAROLINA.

[from an occasional correspondent.]

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 20.—There is no section of country, we think, offers more or greater advantages to colonists than the western part of the good old North State. Indeed, here are found all the chief requisites for the comfort and enjoyment of life—a delightful, healthy climate; excellent soft water, rich productive lands, magnificent scenery, no ague and fever, no annoying insects, no political or social disturbances, but general quiet, good order and peace among all men. This region is finely adapted to cheese and butter dairies; its products are pronounced equal to the best in the famed dist icts of New York and other States. For fruit culture it is unsurpassed. Apples grown in this section are not equaled in any of the United States, and the crop never fails. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and the root crop in general are a success, and tobacco splendid. All kinds of live stock do well, and no better beef can be shown in any market than can be produced on the natural growth of our mountain pastures. For instance, on the summit of the Roan Mountain, 6,306 feet above tide, where are thousands of acres of the richest pasture from April until October. We know of no section outside of a lime stone belt where lands are more fertile, and of no hill and mountain country where the lands are so little disposed to wash. It is seldom that the steepest hill sides wash. I have observed this especially in Mitchell and Yancey Counties.—Mitchell County has great mineral wealth. Her iron deposits are immense. The iron has been tested and found equal to the best imported Swedish iron for making steel, and is thought superior to steel for railroad purposes. It is not so liable to break as steel from the action of frost upon it.

The iron mines lie undeveloped are surrounded by rich lands heavily timbered, with all the best hard varieties of wood, while water-power is abundant, and railroads are being surveyed and constructed throughout the country. Surely here is the place for enterprising colonies, and they should send their agents down to purchase homes for them. Lands can now be bought from $1 to $5 per acre. The heat in summer does not go over 85 degrees, and the cold in winter not as low as zero. Snow does not fall over eight or ten inches, and does not lay long upon the ground. Roads are generally good, some are excellent.

I will give a brief sketch of a beautiful section of country in Mitchell county through which I recently traveled, and thought how magnificent a region for settlement. Linville River from the Falls down is a rapid stream between two parallel ridges of steep mountains, namely, the table mountain and the Linville, which is the boundary between the Counties of Burke and McDowell. A little way above the Falls, however, the lands along which the river runs are so nearly level that the bottom lands are broad and beautiful. The river itself, a stream of great beauty and limpidity, has been well stocked with speckled trout with in the last 25 years prior to which the stream contained no fish above its Falls. There are a succession of beautifully lying and productive farms for 10 or 15 miles along its course. The lands produce abundantly all the cereals, root crops, &c., with grasses of all kinds, and the finest apples and other fruits. The lands are heavily timbered with all hard varieties of wood. There are seetions timbered with magnificent white pine 120 to 150 feet high, measuring two and a half feet at their base. I saw about 100 acres of this beautiful level land, timbered with white pine, covered with wild cranberries, the land lying immediately on the beautiful river. Elevation above the tide 2,000 feet. Temperature in Summer not above 80 degrees. This section presents as fine scenery as any portion of the Alleghany range. Towards its north it has the abrupt and wild Grandfather Mountain, with its rocky pinnacle, while on its west the Roan and Yellow present smoothly shaven and rounding undulations covered with the richest vegetation. The Falls of Linville present a picture remarkable for its grandure, while the parallel ridges of mountains afford a succession of striking views. The banks of the river are hedged for miles with laurel and ivy, and besides which delightful carriage roads could be made at trifling cost. O! it is a magnificent section of country! But I have not told of its mineral deposits. There are found bodies of iron ore, and at some places large out crops of gossan similar to those at the Ducktown copper mines, and encourage the opinion that if these veins were explored mines of copper, silver or lead might be developed. Both lead and zinc have been found at some points near Linville. Gold has been found within a few miles of the river. There are fine quaries of white marble at the head of the north cave, within three or four miles of Linville River, and it is not improbable but what it may be found along the course of the river itself. There is no difficulty in finding many sites suitable for mill and manufacturing purposes.

For invalids suffering from pulmonary disease I would recommend a home in Buncombe county, where the climate is very dry, bracing and exhilarating. Dr. Mott, of Mobile, who spent much of the time here during the Summer, said that the climate of Buncombe was the only mountain climate he ever saw that he would recommend for consumptive persons. Dr. John Dickson, who, being of a consumptive family, had suffered much from pulmonary disease, remained here for ten years, both Summer and Winter, with so little inconvenience or suffering, that he supposed an entire cure had been effected. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, to reside, and died within a twelve month of consumption. The physicians who have resided here longest say that consumption and inflammatory rheumatism rarely originate in this region.

Who now will not agree with me that Western North Carolina offers great inducements for settlement, and will not the multitudes who are wishing for some pleasant spot to call home come down to this delightful region. Come and you will find a kind welcome.—*Asheville Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.*

A Night of Horror in a Lunatic Asylum—Shocking Murder at Blackwell's Island.

The "Lodge"—by which appellation the small three story building set apart for the worst or more rabid of lunatics on the west end of this island, is known—was the scene of the most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, by which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another, in a moment of frenzy, and the deed was mainly owing to the apparent mismanagement of the authorities in not properly guarding against the denger to which the inmates of the institution are exposed. The facts in the case are as follows: There are about 1,300 inmates in the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question all of which are occupied, the "Lodge" being filled to repletion. The accommodations here are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of the unfortunates, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous, and liable to do bodily harm to one another. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, "kid," of heavy oak, such utensils being essential. The patients are locked up in their rooms at six o'clock each evening, and are not released again until five o'clock the next morning. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch, and in a paroxism of madness seized the heavy tub at the side of the cot, and raising it above her head, brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing in and killing her instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any period during the night; hence, if any noise was made by the victim in her struggles, it was not noticed. At five o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair took place threw open the door of her cell, great was her horror in beholding the maniac murderess and her murdered companion lying side by side in their gory cot, a ghastly spectacle indeed. The bed clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented woman was immediately removed from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to elude the observation of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not yet transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was about twenty-six years of age, and had neither friend nor relation living in this vicinity. The murderess is of course irresponsible for the act.—The facts narrated aboue have been obtained from an employee of the asylum, but the names of the parties concerned in the tragedy were not disclosed.—*N. Y, Herald.*

What Breaks Down Young Men.—It is a commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life.—But from tables of the mortality of Harvard College, collected by Professor Price from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of deaths for the first ten years after graduation is found in that portion of each class inferior in scholarship. Every one who has seen the curriculum knows that where Æschylus and political economy injures one, late hours and rum punches use up a dozen; and that the two little fingers are heavier than the loins of Euclid. Dissipation is a sure and swift destroyer, and every young man who follows it is, as the early flower, exposed to untimely frost. Those who have been inveigled in the path of vice are named legion. A few hours of sleep each night, high living, and plenty of "smashes," make war upon every function of the human body. The brains, the heart, the lungs the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh, every part and faculty, are overtasked, worn and weakened by the terrific energy of passion loosened from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle" falls into ruinous decay. Fast young men, right about!—*Scientific American.*

☞ Two young ladies and an Irishman were conversing on age when one of them put home the question: "Which of us do you think is the elder, Mr. H.?" "Sure," replied the gallant Hibernian, "you both look younger than each other."

True and Touching.—A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend some miles distant.

'Henry, my dear husband, don't drink two much at the party to-day, you will promise me wont you?' said she, putting her hand on his arm, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading glance.

'No, Millie, I will not, you may trust me.' and he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they descended.

The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and plessant conversation beguiled the way.

'Now don't forget your promise, 'whispered the young wife, as she passed up the steps.

Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. But his love for his wife, and their babe whom they both idolized, kept him back, and it was not often they joined in Bachannalian reveries.

The party passed off pleasantly, the time of departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband.

A pang shot through the trusting heart as she met him, for he had broken his promise—he was intoxicated.

Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of songs, or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grieved heart.

Give me the baby, Millie, I cant trust you with him, said he as he approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream.

After some hesitation, she resigned her first born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in the great blanket, to his arms.—Over the dark waters the noble steed safely bore them, and when they reached the bank, the mother asked for the child.

With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms; when she clasped it to her bosom no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket, and the drunken father knew it not.

A wild shriek aroused him, and he turned just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, and then sink forever.

This is no fiction, but the plain truth. The parties were known by the friends of the writer, and it should be a warning to those who indulge in intoxicating drinks' and resist the pleading of loving wives.

At last we see daylight ahead! Congress stamps out the greenback heresy; Grant hastens to make this the first law to receive his signature; and now Secretary Boutwell announces that he has plenty of money, that the receipts from imports are increasing, and that he means to use at least a part of his large surplus in buying up and canceling Government bonds, A better word has not been spoken for the Public Credit since Grant's Inaugral. For months and years we have been aimlessly paying interest on from sixty to a hundred millions of debt that might as easily as not have been bought up at the current rates, and the gold wherewith to do it lay all the while idle in the vaults of the Treasury. The quadruple folly of this proceedure cost us the interest on debt that might have been stopped, the interest on money kept idle that we wasted, the profit we might have made by buying in our bonds their current selling rates, and the immense impetus we might have given the Public Credit by showing that the bonds were actually getting scarcer, and that we were making haste to reduce the volume of our debt. *Now* we have a Secretary who comprehends that Government business, just like that of individuals, should be managed to the best advantage on business principles.—*Tribune.*

In the Recorder's Court at New Orleans the other day, a merry-faced and bright-eyed Milesian was arraigned for disordely conduct.

The Judge inquired very angrily, "if he was not ashamed to be there?"

"'Pon my soul, I am, yer honor."

"You are in very disreputable company."

"I know it, yer honor."

"It is shameful."

"Too true," was the penitent rejoinder.

"If I permit you to go this time will you ever be caught in such company again?"

'Not unless yer honor sends for me," was the reply.

When you want a warm bath and can't pay for one, just pull your neighbor's nose and you'll soon be in hot water.

An Extinct Family.—It is a clear fact that there are no known decendants of Christopher Columbus left on earth. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diago rose to distinction as an admiral, and the other, Fernando, as a 'scholar. Fernando was a great traveler. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe, and almost every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing 20,000 volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is so to this day.—From books in this collection the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded.—The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears upon the tablet which marks the site of his tomb: "What doth it profit to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the New World discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of tranquil Guadalquiver and preferred my simple tastes rather than riches, or that I have assembled round thee the divinities from the source of the Castelia and offer to thee the riches gathered by Ptolemy, if passing in silence over this stone thou shouldst fail to address a single salutation to my father's memory, or to myself a slight remembrance."

How the Barber Does His Work in China.—A fellow who has been shaved in China says that the barber first strapped his razor on his leg, and then did the shaving without any lather. The customer remonstrated, but was told that lather was entirely useless, and had a tendency to make the hair stiff and tough and was therefore never used by persons who had any knowledge of the face and its appendages. After the beard had been taken off—and it was done in a very short time—the barber took a long, sharp, needle-shaped spoon, and began to explore his customer's ears. He brought up from numerous little crevices bits of wax and dirt that had been accumulating since his childhood. The barber suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side in such a manner that it cracked as if the vertebræ had been dislocated. "Hold on!" shouted the party, alarmed for the safety of his neck. "All right," replied the tonsor, "me no hurt you;" and he continued to jerk and twist the neck until it was as limber as an old woman's dish-rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms, and sides with his fist, and pummelled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating they had received. He then dashed a bucket of cold water over his man, dried the skin with towels, and declared that his work was done. Price two cents.

Suicide of a Washingtonian in Baltimore.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Albert Rolle, an engraver employed in the United States Coast Survey, and for over thirty years a resident of this city, committed suicide in Baltimore by drowning. He had just previously inquired of a policeman the way to Waters' wharf and, going to the end of it, deliberately pulled off his coat and jumped overboard. The officer, with the assistance of some citizens, recovered the body before life was entirely extinct, but all efforts to revive him were unsuccessful. An inquest was held on the body, when Mr. Peters, the keeper of a public house on Thomas street, stated that the deceased came to his house on Monday afternoon, and in conversation said that had great domestic trouble on account of a religions difference with his wife, and he had come from Washington to commit suicide, and asked which was the nearest way to go heaven or hell. Mr. Peters reasoned with him and he went away.

Yesterday afternoon he again came to Mr. Peters' place, got his dinner, paid for it, and said he was going home. The jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by drowning, caused by domestic trouble." The deceased was forty-five or fifty years of age, and he and his wife had been boarding at the Washington House, in this city, for over two years, but it seems there was a disagreement between them on account of her religious belief—she being a Catholic—and very recently he had been in desponding state of mind He left here on Monday morning, and was not heard from until this morning, when information of his death was received. His body will probably be brought here for interment; if not, it will be buried in Baltimore.

The Star

CARPENTER & LOGAN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

The Republican Party---Its Duty---The Revenue Bill---The General Assembly---A Curreney.

The Republican party being largely in the ascendency, and having the power and control of all the affairs of State, are looked upon, as they should be, as the protectors and defenders of the people.—It is not the minority or Democratic party that the people depend upon for protection and relief, but upon the majority or Republican party, the Rulers and law makers of the country, and it is with *them* that the prosperity and happiness of the people rests. This being the case it behooves the Republican party to act with wisdom, discretion and magnanimity.

The General Assembly have before them many grave and important duties. Many subjects are pending and awaiting their action, that seriously involve the interest of every citizen of North Carolina; among others is the Revenue Bill, which is, beyond all doubt, the most important measure that has ever been before the present Legislature. It affects *directly* the interests of every citizen of the State, consequently the whole people regardless of party, are anxiously eyeing the Legislature upon this great measure, and impatiently awaiting the result.

The Republican party, as we have above stated, being in the ascendency in the General Assembly, will be held responsible for the good or evil of this grave measure. They will receive the praise or the blame attached to it, and therefore all their ability and wisdom ought to be brought to bear, and this matter disposed of with honor and discretion.

The people are looking to the Republican party for relief, and their Representatives should endeavor to legislate in such a way as to *relieve* instead of *oppress* them. Will this be done? How can it be done? These are questions that must be solved by the action of our Legislators. The people were told by the Democratic party in the last campaign that their taxes would be double, thrible what they ever had paid before, under the new order of things. The Republicans told them that it was *false* and that our taxes would be moderate. Are they going to make good their promises? Will they pass a Revenue bill that will *oppress* the people, and bow them down under the burden of taxation, or will they pass a bill that will relieve the people and encourage them to industry and prosperity?

These are serious matters, and we call upon the Republicans in the General Assembly to act with the welfare of the people and their country as their guide. If we *must* have high taxes, then let our Legislators go to work and devise some means by which a circulating medium may be thrown into our State in order that the people may be able to meet the demands made upon them. All the people want is a CURRENCY, and they will never flinch from paying any reasonable revenue. This remedy *can* and *ought* to be adopted.

P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that a Revenue Bill has been passed.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We take the following extract from an article in the Wilmington *Journal* of March 19th:

"We learn from the Rutherford *Vindicator* that for some cause or other a very general dissatisfaction exists in that county as to the management of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. We hope that as large a number of such persons as are dissatisfied will be present at the meeting of Stockholders to be held in this city on the 15th of April. We are satisfied that all complaints is founded upon prejudice or through ignorance of the real condition of affairs. We believe that the management of this road has been marked by much wisdom, intelligence and economy, and that the Board of Directors have surmounted difficulties of the first magnitude since the surrender. But as these matters will form the subject of consideration in the approaching meeting, we will respectfully refer those interested to the proceedings."

We must confess that "a very general dissatisfaction" has existed, and does yet, in relation "to the management of the W. C. & R. Railroad Company." This dissatisfaction exists not only in Rutherford county, but in almost every county interested in the Western Division of said Road. What else could be expected when other roads were going ahead, nearing completion, and the officers of this Road lying on their oars, receiving handsome salaries, refusing to accept any appropriation to complete the road, the President affirming that he had enough money to build it, and still not a spade stuck in the ground? Certainly no one is silly enough, taking the above circumstances in connection with the repeated threats to turn the road off at Lincolnton and unite it with the Western Extension, and thus deprive our people of *any road at all*, to believe that our people would be satisfied. We can truly say that there is no personal or political *prejudice* felt in the matter here, but only a feeling of *bad faith* on the part of the Eastern Division.

By the way, we hear rumors every day that notwithstanding the pledges of French, Cowan and others, that the present Amendment will be rejected and the completion of the road put off probably for years.

It is possible that this Amendment was only as a *blind* to defeat the original bill for the division of the road, and that there is still a disposition to connect with the Western Extension and not complete it to this place at all. Let us hear from you on this subject Editor of the *Journal*. If there is more *bad faith* brewing, we want to know it.

☞ An honest postmaster in this latitude is of such rare occurrence that we give publicity to the fact that the Asheville *News* has endorsed the honesty of the P. M. at Asheville. We are rejoiced to know that there is *one* man who handle mail matter with the fear of God before him, and whose fingers do not stick to the money contents of Uncle Sam's bags.—*Vindicator.*

We clip the above from the *Vindicator* of the 29th ult., merely to call the attention of Postmasters to a general charge of dishonesty preferred against them by the Editors of the *Vindicator*. The charge is so made that for a Postmaster to answer it would be acknowledging that a suspicion of dishonesty rested upon him, and it is not probable that any Postmaster will ask for space in his or any other paper to deny the charge. We have therefore concluded to notice the above to say that we are personally acquainted with every Postmaster in this county, and as to honesty and intelligence we believe that they will compare favorably with any set of Postmasters that ever held office in the county, and we do not believe, though the above insinuation is made by the *Vindicator*, that it will charge a single one of them with dishonesty.—We think the whole object of the article was to slur the Republican party, to make the impression that no office holder belonging to the party was honest. We regret to see this spirit evinced by our *neighbor* and would be very glad to see the day passed when to assail a party these base charges are preferred against the office-holders. We know that there are dishonest men in the Republican party, but what party has not. If it is a party charge we would simply ask, where is your $20 Robbins?

Compromise! Compromise!!

Under the existing circumstances, we can see no better mode of settling old debts, and relieving both the creditor and debtor, than to COMPROMISE. Let every man who owes debts contracted prior to May 1st, 1865, go to his creditor and offer a *fair compromise*, and let the creditor *take what is reasonable* and the Country will soon be relieved of this great burden. Nine out of ten men who are laboring under debts contracted before the war have *lost* property enough by the misfortunes of the *war* to pay every dollar of their indebtedness, then we ask does it not look hard for the creditor to take the little mite they have left? sell them out of *house and home*, and leave them to *struggle* for a living. We appeal to the CREDITOR, the DEBTOR we believe will do what is right. Look at this matter calmly, take into consideration the circumstances of the unfortunate Debtor, imagine yourself in his condition examine the circumstances of the case coolly and deliberately, and we can but believe that you will *compromise* with him, and give him a chance to live. "Do unto others as you would be done by," lay aside your *prejudice* if you have any and let us see these troublesome old matters *settled*, and then let us take a *new* start, with "every tub standing upon its own bottom," and all will prosper together. These things *can* be settled, and settled *amicably*, and both the CREDITOR and the DEBTOR left in a comfortable condition to live. Then let it be done and over with, and the Country relieved.

REMOVAL—JOS. L. CARSON Esq., has moved into the brick office opposite the Village Hotel; and M. H. JUSTICE, Esq. has taken the office lately occupied by Mr. CARSON, second door north of the Star Office, where they will be glad to see their friends.

JUDGE LOGAN.—We are glad to announce that Judge LOGAN is rapidly recovering from his late serious illness, and it is hoped will be able to hold Court at Shelby next week.

THE MORNING STAR.—This sprightly daily, published at Wilmington, N. C. comes to us in a new dress and considerably enlarged. It is now one of the most handsome dailies in the State. Success to you Bro. Bernard.

THE PUBLIC TREASURER—We publish in this week's paper the report of the Committe to investigate the Treasurer's office, from which it will be seen that Mr. Jenkins has, in the opinions of the Committee, discharged the duties of his office honestly and faithfully.

We had no doubt from the first that it would so turn out, as the Senate's *Smeller's* charges against a man only raises him in our estimation, we think the Senate should hereafter refuse to raise smelling committees if Mr. Sweet prefers the charges.

☞ See the Advertisement of the N. C. LAND COMPANY, Raleigh," in to-day's paper they are offering large premium for Specimens of the different kinds of Ores of which our county has an abundance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star

"What does it Mean."

It did not mean to wound the feelings of the weakest or humblest, much less, "*unchurch*" or imply anything derogatory to the character of any Preacher in our Village, but by way of explanation of the above from the *Vindicator* of this week viz. "What does it mean?" All Religionists of this place are designated by some other name beside "Christian." Eld A. J. Battle, of the Christian Church, and all that affiliate with him, are not willing to wear *any other*, though often daubed 'Campbellite," to distinguish him I used the offensive language to "one who wants the right to prevail." I did not know that my exact words would be used in making up the announcement of Eld. Battle's appointment, I simply wrote a note to Maj. Erwin, he chose to publish the note verbatim et literatim, to which I make no objections and request him to copy this explanation, and I do not intend to *intentionally* wound the feelings of any, but pray God the "Right may prevail," and peace and harmony, truly exist among all who claim to be Christians and the world converted. Something surely is wrong or things would not be as all know they are.

Mrs. J. L FAGG.

Rutherfordton, N. C. March 31st 1869.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The hearty breeze wafted us weekly on the wings of your sprightly journal is quite refreshing and encouraging, I assure you to western members; we mountain fellows are naturally partial to a breath of mountain air, but we are sure we only echo the feelings of the old Republicans when we express our gratification at the manly and liberty loving spirit with which the "STAR" is conducted. We are glad to see you holding fast to the true principles of the Republican party—our Democratic opponents are rejoiced to see some of our journals backing down from their previously avowed positions and intentions, but we are glad to see our Western yeomanry clinging on to their well-earned character of honest North Carolinians and proffering a rebuke to everything that savors not of true Republicanism wherever it springs, be it even from the boasted "State Organ." (?)

Our Legislators work slowly, but we think cautiously and wisely, and we hope ere long to satisfy the people that the time has been well occupied in enacting laws for the benefit of all. We are doing the best we can with two extremes to contend against. The *Standard* and *Sentinel* still exist, and afford a *small* sweet morsel daily, to be rolled under the tongues of extremest of both parties, but sensible men on both sides are quite ashamed of their respective journals.

You will see from the proceedings of the Senate that provisions will be made for separate schools, notwithstanding the *weighty* hints, of the "*many headed Standard*" to the contrary,—the bill has met with no opposition from those who are working disinterestedly for the good of the State. The time for adjournment is yet unsettled, the Revenue Bill, and some others of less importance are yet to be adjusted, but we hope to work through at least by the 15th of April, if not sooner.

Since the 4th Messrs. Editors, most of us had settled ourselves in a kind of quiet satisfied confidence, that under the new administration we were to have, Peace, Prosperity, in short a rest from all our sorrows of the past eight years, even our Democratic friend, with few exceptions were willing to trust Grant, when Lo! our equilibrium was seriously disturbed by the terrible announcement from that *unerring* sheet, the *Vindicator*, published in your Village, that "*Grant lacked Brains.*" Terrible! O! unbearable is this new calamity! Things won't work so well now, the confidence of our people is so shaken in our chief magistrate;—methinks to say the least of it, that after our people had passed through so much suffering that LAWSON should have allowed them a short respite in their blissful, (if ignorant (?)) belief that a "better day was coming." This last drop in the cup of misery is indeed agonizing—how cruel! and then too to think that the doleful song will not be confined to a few ears, but from the mountains to the seaboard and from ocean to ocean the refrain will be caught up, and the countless thousands of the native children again bathed in tears! (Scene) *Brother Daniel* proposes a *hime.*

"*Plunged in a gulf of dark despair, &c.*"

My feelings choke further utterance, *Brother Lossing* will please sing without lining.

HOMO.

Raleigh March 22nd 1869.

For the Star.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I must once more ask of you a small space in your noble paper, only to say a few words in regard to the two articles published in the *Vindicator* touching my character. In the first article in the *Vindicator* I am charged with having been *arrested for stealing*, which I pronounce as an unmittigated *wilful lie* and a *slander*, perpetrated *knowingly* and *wilfuly* by the *author* against my character. The last *Vindicator denies* that either of the (very worthy) *Editors* of that paper, wrote the article referred to. How true this is, matters not to me, for they are equally guilty as the *publishers* of this gross slander upon my character. And they further state that it was *a mistake*, that it was intended for another negro now in jail, but such mistakes are dangerous, notwithstanding they are made a *purpose*. But I can inform the gentlemen that they can't get out of their rascality in that way.

Messrs. Editors I stand before the people and the law, as a persecuted and injured man. Never before has foe or friend accused me of *dishonesty*, and I intend to *vindicate* my character, and I will make these *miserable slanderers* feel the strong arm of the *Law*. I cannot nor will not submit to such outrages upon my character, and by men who can boast of Bankruptcy Rebellion and *high places* of TRUST.

I *demand* of the Editors of the *Vindicator the* name of the author of the article referred to, and pause to await further developments.

Respectfully,

NELSON LOGAN.

P. S.—I will save the Editors of the STAR, the trouble of informing the Editors of the *Vindicator*, who wrote the article in the last STAR signed "Nelson Logan." And will state, that I, Nelson Logan, am responsible for the same, and am not ashamed or afraid to own it.

N. L.

Report of the Joint Select Committee to Investigate the Operation of the Public Treasury

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Gen. Assembly of N. C.

The joint committee, appointed by authority of a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of this General Assembly to investigate certain charges against the State Treasurer, have discharged their duty and respectfully report:

That they have carefully investigated the charges impeaching the official acts of the State Treasurer, and are of the opinion that he acted in the matters referred to with prudence and caution, and in the faithful discharge of his duty.

It has been charged that the Treasurer in July and August last, while refusing to pay members of the General Assembly their per diem and mileage, paid to D. J. Pruyn the amounts due on certificates which he purchased from members at a discount.

Your committee examined Pruyn under oath relative to this matter. He stated that some members informed him that they were out of money, and about to be turned off from their boarding houses and on account of the scarcity of money in the Treasury they could only get a hundred dollars each.

The General Assembly had passed no act fixing the amount of their per diem and mileage, and as the Treasurer had not then been authorized to negotiate a loan he concluded to advance to each member only one hundred dollars on account.

Pruyn stated that on the seventeenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, according to his memorandum book he received from the Treasurer one thousand four hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents, (1,419.25,) for drafts he had taken up for members.—His statement agreed with the evidence and vonchers in the Treasurer's office.

In explanation of this subject, the Treasurer says:

"Some members whose necessities required more than that amount drew drafts on the Treasury and had them discounted some by Mr. Pruyn, some by the Raleigh National Bank. Afterwards I borrowed one hundred thousand dollars, and was able to pay the members and officers of the General Assembly in full, *and then, and not until then, were Mr. Pruyn and the Bank paid.* Neither had the slightest advantage over any member. Neither they nor any other person have ever received money from the Treasury when the demands of others were not paid on presentation."

It was shown conclusively by the evidence that the Treasurer did not pay Pruyn the money for the drafts he had taken up from the members, until he was satisfied the money was due them, and after he had negotiated a temporary loan from the bank.

Pruyn stated that he only charged the members five per cent. discount on the drafts he took up. This was a matter entirely between themselves, and the Treasurer had nothing at all to do with it. It was some little accommodation to some of the members, and was of course no loss to the State on that account,

Your committee, therefore, consider this transaction as entirely too small and frivolous to require any further notice.

It has been charged that the Treasurer delivered Penitentiary bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars without authority of law.

The allegation is unjust, as the law and evidence will conclusively show.

The following are true copies of the original orders of the Penitentiary Committee upon the Treasurer in regard to the bonds:

OFFICE SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS.
RALEIGH, Nov. 10th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *State Treasurer:*

DEAR SIR: You will please pay to the order of J. M. Heck fifty-six thousand (56,000) dollars in State Bonds (at par) to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and for the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed,) C. L. HARRIS,
Chairman and Sup't of Public Works,
R. W. LASSITER,
HUGH DOWNING
JOHN A. HYMAN,
J. H. RENFROW,
Committee,

There is no substantial reason why the Treasurer should be blamed for his action upon this subject.

By "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the Public Treasurer was authorized and required, when requested by the Committee or the Board named in said act, to sell, for not less than par, bonds of the State, not exceeding in the aggregate, two hundred thousand dollars for the purposes mentioned.

It is well known that all the bonds issued by this State since eighteen hundred and fifty-six, on account of all our public works have been taken *at par*, by the company or corporation authorized to receive them, and then sold in the market for what they would bring.

The bonds were dated October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as authorized by the act, and delivered to John G. Williams, as attorney for J. M. Heck, November twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. The accrued interest on said bonds up to the date of their delivery by the Treasurer to the persons authorized to receive them, was three hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, which the Treasurer claimed and received for the use of the State from the persons to whom he delivered the bonds.

The following is a true copy of the other order drawn on the State Treasurer by the Penitentiary Committee for the ballance of the one hundred thousands dollars:

[COPY.]

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS.
RALEIGH. November 19th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *State Treasurer:*

DEAR SIR: You will please pay to the order of D. J. Pruyn forty-four thousand dollars ($44,000,) in State Bonds, (at par,) to be issued under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary," ratified the twenty-fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed,) C. L. HARRIS
Chairman and Sup't of Public Works,
R. W. LASSITER,
HUGH DOWNING,
JOHN A. HYMAN,
J. H. RENFROW,
Committee.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

Approved in accordance with section ten of "An act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a Penitentiary."

(Signed.) W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

The accrued interest on the above mentioned bonds, from their date, October first, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, to the date they were delivered to D. J. Pruyn, November twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight was three hundred and seventy four dollars, which he paid into the Treasury.

If the Treasurer had refused to obey the lawful orders of the Committee upon this subject, he might have been culpable for a direliction of his duty.

It has been also charged that the Treasurer accepted an unstamped mortgage from the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company, and one unregistered as well as unstamped mortgage from the Chatham Railroad Company.

Your Committee examined on oath D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk, in the Treasury Department, relative to all the matters of bonds, mortgages and stamps, and his evidence was entirely satisfactory that the Treasurer acted with prudence and care in issuing three hundred thousand dollars in State bonds to the Williamson and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

On the ninth of November, the President of said Company certified that said road had been placed under contract.

On the tenth he filed his obligation with the State Treasurer to pay for three hundred dollars revenue stamps, to place on the mortgage conveying said road and all its property and effects to the State, whenever the question was decided as to whether the mortgage required revenue stamps.

On the eleventh of November, the Treasurer delivered to Jesse R. Stubbs, President of said Company, three hundred thousand dollars in State bonds.

This is a belief and true statement of the facts relative to those bonds.

It has been also charged that the Chatham Railroad mortgage, securing two hundred thousand dollars of Company bonds, was accepted by the Treasurer prematurely and improperly, inasmuch as there was no property conveyed, without requiring the same to be stamped, and without seeing that it was first actually registered in the office of the Secretary of State.

A plain and impartial staement of the truth, and nothing but the truth, will be a sufficient vindication of the Treasurer for what he did in regard to said road.

The following correspondence will speak for itself:

[A. No. 1. COPY.]
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, December 30th, 1868.

DR. H. J. MENNINGER, *Secretary of State:*

SIR: I am directed by the Public Treasurer to deliver to you the enclosed mortgage of the Chatham Railroad Company, and request its registration.

Your attention is directed to the enclosed copies of correspondence between the Public Treasurer and the Attorney General.

Very respectfully,
D. W. BAIN,
Chief Clerk.

[A. No. 2. COPY.]
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, November, 28th, 1868.

HON. WM. M. COLEMAN, *Attorney General:*

SIR: A question has arisen whether the bonds delivered by the Chatham Railroad Company to the State, received by mortgage on the road, require United States revenue stamps to make them valid.

I understand you to say that the mortgage could be registered without being stamped; is that still your opinion?

Similar questions arise in regard to bonds and mortgages executed by other Railroad Companies.

The exchange with the Chatham Railroad Company was made under an ordinance to amend the charter of the Company, ratified the eleventh of March, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and an act to amend the same, ratified the fifteenth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

An opinion in writing is solicited at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) D. A. JENKINS,
Public Treasurer.

[A. No. 3. COPY.]
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 28th, 1868.

HON. D. A. JENKINS, *Public Treasurer:*

SIR: In my opinion the bonds of the Chatham Railroad Company delivered to the State do not require stamps, also the mortgage made to the State by said Road does not require revenue stamps.

Respectully,
(Signed,) W. M. COLEMAN,
Attorney General.

The Constitution of North Carolina, (section fourteen, article three,) provides that "the Attorney General shall be *ex officio* the legal adviser of the Executive Department."

It is therefore the constitutional duty of the Treasurer to consult the Attorney General on doubtful legal questions relating to the execution of his duties. Had he failed to do so on those "doubtful legal questions" presented for his decision, he might have exposed himself to captious criticism and censure. Had he acted otherwise, he might have been deemed obnoxious to the imputation of presumption.

About the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President of the Chatham Railroad Company, deposited in the Treasury eight hundred and eighty two dollars revenue stamps, to place on the first mortgage on the Chatham Railroad Company, for the one million two hundred thousand dollars first appropriated on account of that improvement.

The second mortgage on that Road and all its property and effects was delivered in the Treasurer's office September twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty eight.

The first mortgage on the Chatham Rail Road was registered in the Counties of Wake and Chatham as required by law.

The second mortgage on said Road was registered in Wake County by the Register of Deeds.

On the nineteenth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, the second mortgage on the Chatham Railroad was delivered in the State Treasurer's office.

Whereupon D. W. Bain, Chief Clerk in the Treasury, immediately delivered said mortgage in the office of the Secretary of State for registration, and was informed by the Secretary's Chief Clerk that it would be ready in half an hour.

This was done before the Treasurer delivered any of the two millions of dollars in State bonds to Dr. Hawkins, President of the Chatham Railroad Company.

At the expiration of about twenty nine days from the day the mortgage on said Road was delivered for registration in the office of the Secretary of State, the Secretary returned it to the Treasurer unregistered, after the Treasurer had repeatedly inquired for it.

Your Committee has thoroughly investigated all the charges and imputations against the Treasurer relative to the issue of State bonds, mortgages and United States revenue stamps, and are entirely satisfied that he acted in all those matters according to law.

In conclusion your Committee take pleasure in hearing testimony to the fidelity, integrity and ability with which the Treasurer has thus far discharged his important and responsible duties.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) CURTIS H. BROOKS,
WILLIE D. JONES,
JOSHUA BARNES,
W. G. CANDLER,
R. E. WHITLEY,
GEO. W. GAHAGAN.

The revolution in Cuba advances. An organized civil government already supports it, and we may look out for an early demand on the United States to recognize it as a belligerent power. The aggregate Cuban force in the field exceeds 20,000 men.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

25 Sacks fine Asheville Flour for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—SENATE—A bill passed, requiring proprietors of bonded warehouses to pay storekeepers.

Bill authorizing Northern and Southern railroads to connect through Washington passed.

Adjourned.

Senate caucus this afternoon agreed to recommit the tenure of office bill to the judiciary committee, with instructions to —report certain modifications.

HOUSE—An immense number of bills was introduced under the regular call, among them to divide Texas, organizing the portion South and West of the Colorado river into a State, and to continue the provisional government in Texas. Referred to the reconstruction committee—Also incorporating Southern Express Company.

Joint resolution granting right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad passed.

Resolution that contestants for seats disqualified by disoyalty, shall receive no compensation passed, 109 to 28.

Bill nullifying the election of disqualified persons, and declaring the person receiving the next highest number of votes elected, was introduced. Its consideration was postponed to Wednesday.

Bill abolishing chief of staff to the general of the army passed.

Resolution to withdraw the concurrent resolution from the Senate to adjourn Friday failed.

A motion to suspend the rules for a declaratory resolution that the fifteenth article of the Constitution did include Chinese failed—42 to 106, by a strict party vote. Adjourned.

No nominations. No news. All are awaiting the result of the tenure of office bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23,—In the House a memorial of citizens of Kentucky were presented protesting against the removal of political disabilities, and praying for the enforcement of the 14th article.

A bill removing charges of desertion from certain North Carolina mounted infantry passed.

Butler announced his intention to introduce a bill to remove disabilities from every man now loyal to the Union, regardless of past offences. He did not think we could have reconstruction or any other basis.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In an audience with a mixed delegation of Republicans and Conservatives, President Grant on Yesterday reiterated his opposition to the pending Mississippi bill.

The weather is delightful, and masterly inactivity regarding Cuban affairs is the policy here.

President Grant favors a policy regarding Mississippi similar to that purposed by the committee of nine for Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The indications are that the House will adhere to the absolute repeal of the tenure of office act. Neither House is in session to-day.

Revolutionary envoy Lamas has representation that Lisbon Patrives has 25,000 men under arms, and would have many more if he were able to provide arms.

President Grant is indisposed, and received no visitors to-day.

Gen. Carnes has been apointed commissioner of the Bureau for Mississippi, Gen. Reynolds, for Texas.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, was installed to-day.

CONGRESS.

March 15.—New committee announced in the House, as follows;

Reconstruction Committee.—Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, Farnsworth, Beaman, Pain, Ward, Julian, Poland, Whittemore, Breck, Wood, Woodward and Morgan.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Shenck, Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Kelly, Brooks, Orth, McCarthy and Marshall.

Claims.—Messrs. Washburne, of Massachusetts, Hotchkiss, Roleman, Cobb, Stokes, Ela, Dockery, Moore and Stiles.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bingham, Davis, Butler, Moss, Cook, Peters, Mercer, Longbridge, Eldridge and Kerr.

Foreign Affairs,—Mr. Banks, Chairman.

Freedmen's Affairs.—Mr, Dockery chairman.

MESSRS BOYDEN AND SHOBER.—We have convincing reasons for believing that the contest between these gentlemen will be decided by the exclusion of both and ordering of a new election. There is no probability that in the present temper of the House, any member will be admitted who cannot take the required oath, unless he is a Republican. This ruling will of course, exclude Mr. Shober, and we feel justified now in saying, what we have believed all the time, that Mr. Boyden does not desire to be admitted to a seat in consequence of the late election. He believes that the election was illegally held, and that in consequence of the manner of holding it, and of certain frauds, which he believes were perpetrated, he was defeated against the actual wishes of a majority of the people of the district. He simply desires, so we feel justified in saying, a free and fair election by the result of which will be willing to abide.—*Old North State.*

—The Tarboro *Southerner*, says: We learn that at the present term of Martin Court, Judge Jones declined to adopt the rules made by Judge Tourgee for this district, saying that as to a portion of them he did not think the Code, or the decision of the Supreme Court authorized the rules and he suggested that as to actions for old debts prior to 1st of May 1865, returnable to this term, he would permit the defendants to put in dilatory pleas, and as to new debts since 1st of May, 1865, the summonses ought to be amended by the consent of the bar, to be made returnable before the clerk, and then the answer could be put in and the issues would stand for trial at the next term; and it was therefore understood by the bar that this course would be adopted at this court.

THE CUBAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.—The war in Cuba continues with unabating fierceness. Engagements between the hostile forces are now of almost daily occurrence, and there is hardly one among these in which the Spaniards do not claim to have come off victors. But notwithstanding these numerous victories, and notwithstanding the frequent arrival of fresh troops from Spain, no progress—even according to Spanish accounts—is made in the suppression of the revolution.

For some weeks the struggle has been particularly active in the jurisdictions of Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Villa Clara, Bolon, and Trinidad. The Cuban force in these destricts is numerous; in two, Sagua la Grande and Remedios alone, the Spaniards estimate them at 7,000 men. The Spaniards claim to have defeated them in several encounters, but are forced to admit that the Cubans have destroyed the railroad from Managua to Alvarez, and thus interruped the whole railroad communication with the Eastern part of the island. The Spaniards are unable to protect the Spanish planters, and a number of the largest plantations in the districts above named have been burned by the insurgents. The liberation of thes laves begins in good earnest. Wherever the Cubans reach a plantation, they set the negroes free and draft them into the army.

All this is ample proof that the revolution is certainly not losing ground. The Spaniards are determined to keep the Queen of the Antilles at all harzads, and continued to fill the gaps in the army by fresh troops, sent from Spain. The Cubans are sanguine of final success. They hope for large reenforcements of their armies from the neighboring American countries; and count on the coming hot season as their most effective ally.—*Tribune.*

DEFRAUDING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday last information reached Henry Porter, Esq., United States Commissioner, that a lot of liquor was secreted near Raleigh, by some unknown person, and that an attempt would probably be made to smuggle the same into the city. Whereupon he issued a warrant to Deputy Marshal J. S. Bryant, to make search for, and seize the same if found. Immediately upon receiving the warrant, this officer proceeded one mile and a half on the Avent's Fery road and found that the barrel had been stored in an out-house, on the unoccupied premises of S. H. Young The officer then learned that the liquor had just been sold to Charles Beasley, of Raleigh, and removed. He proceeded at once to Beasley's house and found the liquor still on the dray opposite his house. Beasley claimed that he had purchased it from an unknown person for the sum of $150. Marshal Bryant seized the five barrels, and stored them in a building on Wilmington street. On Monday morning it was found that one of the barrels had been leaking considerably, though there was no smell of liquor in the room. This excited the curiosity of Mr. Bryant, and upon examination, it was found that a hollow tub, holding between a pint and a quart, thad been filled with liquor and placed in each of the barrels with the open end immediatly opposite the bung hole, and that the barrels had then been filled with water—in short, that the five barrels *contained only five quarts of liquor.*

The perpetrator of this swindle is unknown, and has not been arrested. He is described, upon the informat ion of those who saw him, as a man about 22 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair and whiskers, and wore a goatee, and front teeth very wide apart. He gave various names to different persons with whom he conversed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

It must be a very easy work to publish a Democratic paper in Raleigh and we look upon the task imposed upon the *Sentinel* Editor as a very easy one.

Billingsgate is easily written, and it is always much easier to see the rough points in life than the smooth ones, and very much easier to pick flaws in other people than to *live* an upright life. So the *Sentinel* (with all due respect to its age, and influence, such as it is,) can publish an edition six times a week, and every day it is filled with accusations of other peoples, howing up the faults of everybody but themselves, teaching its readers to look on the dark side of everything, to find all possible fault with the powers that be, and giving no credit for what is just and right. Low slang and epithets are heaped on the heads of all such as differ with them in politics, and if a man honestly advocates what they condemn they find no words too low or mean to apply to him.

This is an easy way of getting rid of editorial duties, and suits a certain class of readers, but we very much doubt whether the better class of Democrats like so much of it, and have an idea that that paper would command a vast deal more respect, if its arguments were higher toned.—*Newbern Times.*

DEAD.—Joel Mitchell, an aged colored man died in this county aged 105 years; it is seldom that we see one of his age. He will be recognized by the name of Arab.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Bill to Strengthen the Public Credit

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The bill to strengthen the public credit has become a law, and it is as follows;

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtuve of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemny pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold or silver. But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shal be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemny pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

An Act to Amend Chap. 2, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Proceedure.

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:* That so much of Chap. 1, Title 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure as requires that deeds, conveying lands and powers of attorney and other instruments concerning the same, shall be offered for Probate and proved before the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county in which the land or some part of it is situated, be altered and amended, so that it shall be lawful to offer any such deed, power of attorney or instrument, for Probate, and acknowledge or prove the same, before the Clerk of the Superior Court of any county in the State who shall have full power to take the private examination of married women as provided by law,

Sec. 1. That any Clerk before whom such deed, power, or instrument is acknowleged or proved, or the private examination of married woman taken in relation thereto shall certify the fact upon said deed, power of attorney or instument, and the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, wherein the land lies, upon the exhibition of such certificate to him shall adjudge the said deed or other instrument to be duly acknowledged and proved in the same manner, as it made or taken before him.

Sec. 3. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4 That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

A SMALL POX REMEDY.—A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald* writes as follows: "I herewith append a receipe, which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, through the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—That of Paris—published this receipe as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is a receipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet fever here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; Sulphate of zinc, one grian: foxglove, (digitalis,) one grain; half a tea-spoonful of sugar; mixed with two table spoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pesthuses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terriole disease.

MARRIED.

COWART—COXEY.—In McDowell county, on the 28th January, by Rev. J. R. Blanton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. J. COWART, of Polk county, to Miss S. J. COXEY, daughter of John Coxey.

*** Printers fee received, for which our thanks are due. May all the good things of life be theirs.

COWART—WILLIAMS.—In Polk county, on the 25th February, by Rev. J. R. Blanton, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. W. COWART to Miss RHODA E. WILLIAMS daughter of J. O. Williams, all of Polk County.

BRADLEY—EDWARDS.—In Polk county on the 16th February, by Geo. W. Rhodes, Esq., Mr. COLEMAN BRADLEY to Miss LEATHA EDWARDS.

$150 PREMIUM.

THE North Carolina Land Company will pay $150 in premiums, for the best and richest specimens of the following ores found in the State of North Carolina, for their Mineral Cabinet at the Company's Office, Raleigh; Gold, $25; Silver, $20; Copper, $15; Iron, $12,50; Marble, $12,50; Lead, $10; Mica, 10; Plumbago and Soap Stone, $10; and all other minerals in proportion. Shell and other Marl, $5. The specimens will be submitted to an experienced Geologist, and premiums awarded by his report.

Samples to be marked "N. C. Land Company, Raleigh." R. W. BEST, Sec. & Treas.

*** Sentinel, Western Democrat, Old North State, Asheville News and Rutherford Star copy one month, notice editorially, and send paper and bill. apl1-1m.

COMMERCIAL.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	15@20
BEEF, nett	4@6
BUTTER	15@20
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	75@80
COTTON	18@22
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c ₱ lb
Bright " Unpealed	¼ 4c
"	⅛ 4c
APPLES, Pealed.. Bright	4
	8
EGGS	
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	8
JANES, wool	40@75
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	90
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	60
PEAS	60
POTATOES, Irish	50
POTATOES swoet	50
PORK—gross	9
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	25@50
SALT.....per sack $5.50....per ₱	3
SUGAR	16½@25
SP'TS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per ₱	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@200
WOOL—well washed	50@60

1869. 1869.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!!

J. A. Miller & Co.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

resh from Northern Markets, which we will sell at prices as low as can be bought from any house in

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We invite

All to Come and Examine Our Stock

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

QUALITY OR PRICE.

Having been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

J. A. MILLER & CO.

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Ladies' Dress Goods.

CALICOES 12½ cents per yard; best quality of American Prints for 20 cents per yard, Delanes, Alpacas, Merinos, Casimeres, Ginghams, Bereges, Linseys, Denims, Corset Jeans, &c., &c., for sale by. J. A. MILLER & CO.

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Domestics,

SHIRTINGS (bleached and unbleached,) Drillings, Flannels (cotton and wool) Cambrics (all colors) for sale cheap by

mch.25tf. J. A. MILLER & CO.

A Large Lot of Hardware.

AXES, Hatchets Hammers, Files, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Door Locks, Gun Locks, Iron, Nails, Steel, &c. Call and examine. Low for Cash or Country produce, J. A. MILLER & CO.

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WE have just received a large stock of Queensware and Glass, Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, &c.

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A large assortment of Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just received and for sale as cheap as the cheapest by J. A. MILLER & CO.

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ROCK ISLAND JEANS at 50 cents per yard. Best quality of Rock Island Jeans for $1 75 per yard, for sale by

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DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, &c., &c., for sale by

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A GOOD article of Factory Yarn for sale at J M. CRATON'S

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Notice.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, on the 6th of April, 1869, the following named property seized by me for TAXES due the United States from L. H. Smart, to wit: One tract of Land lying on the waters of First Broad River, in the County of Rutherford, State of North Carolina, Adjoining lands with Aaron Biggerstaff, John K. Wells and others, containing 75 acres, more or less. The above property will be sold at the Court House door in Rutherfordton, for cash without reserve.

J. B. WEAVER,
Collector 7th Dist. N. C.
By E. WEST, Deputy.

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Produce taken in exchange for work.

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mch.18tf. 8

Stockholders Notice,

ALL persons who have subscribed Stock to, or who own Stock in the WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD will please deposit the amount of the same with the undersigned on or before the first Monday of our Superior Court. It is of the utmost importance that every dollar of Stock owned by the citizens of this county should be represented in the meeting to be held in Wilmington on the 15th of April next.

T. B. JUSTICE,
W. H. MILLER,
JOS. L. CARSON.

CAUTION! WE desire to warn the dealers in, and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

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WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

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This Great Time, Labor and Money-Saving Invention brings a really indispensable feature of business within the reach of ALL.—Price, $2.25 and upward.

None see it but to praise its simplicity and convenience, as it RECOMMENDS itself, and SELLS at sight. Adapted to every kind of business. It does not play out as the first sale is only a beginning. Exclusive territory given. For testimonials, terms, &c., address P. GARRET & CO., 702 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Only Three Dollars. Simple, practical and durable. Makes the Elastic chain stitch, and adapted for all kinds of plain sewing. Any child can operate it. An elegant Gift. Testimonials daily. Sent in perfect order on receipt of price, $3. Address Industry Sewing Machine Co., MANCHESTER N. H.

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Will color gray hair a permanent black or brown. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for $1,25.

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this coming season, in view of which and the anticipation in the rise of goods, our

MR. RINTELS,

has already left for Northern markets (much earlier than usual) where, by his well known energy and good judgment in the selection of goods suitable for this market, we hope to be able by the

25th of this Month

to present the first and largest stock of goods ever brought to this State by any house, which we respectfully invite our numerous customers and all others who come to this market to purchase. Very Respectfully,

WHITKOWSKY & RINTELS.

Mr. A. R. MAYER

is now with the above famous and well known House where he will be pleased to see his friends

feb27.tf 6

SMITH'S

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,

Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of

Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin,
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.

They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

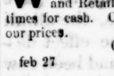
SMITH'S SHOE STORE,

next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.

dec 19 47-tf

MATTHEW' HOUSE.

(*Formerly* KERRS HOTEL *Charlotte, N. C.*)



THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE is now under the control and management of the undersigned who solicit a share of the public patronage. The House has recently been thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and no exertions will be spared to make patrons comfortable.

THE TABLE will be furnished with the best the country affords. Refreshments of all sorts can be found at the Bar.

THE STABLES attached to this House will be found sufficient to accommodate the Horses of our country friends who may prefer a safe place and good feed.

feb13-3m W. M. MATTHEWS, Jr
J. L. STEAGALL.

Large Stock of Hardware.

WE OFFER our Stock to the Wholesale and Retail trade at prices to suit the times for cash. Call and see our stock and hear our prices.

BREM, BROWN & CO.
Oates Building, Trade Street,
feb 27 Charlotte, N. C.

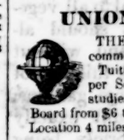
T. H. Brem

IS North buying **Hardware** for Wholesale and Retail Trade.

BREM, BROWN & CO.
OATES BUILDING.
mch25-3t Charlotte, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION ACADEMY.



THE SPRING SESSION WILL commence on the 23rd of February. Tuition from $5 to $15, in currency, per Session, according to grade of studies.

Board from $6 to $8 per month.

Location 4 miles South of Rutherfordton.

W. L. TWITTY, A. M.
feb.13-4t Principal.

Notice.

THE following sections of the Code of Civil Procedure are published for the benefit of all concerned.

§477.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within three months after his qualification or appointment, make return on oath to the Judge of Probate of all the estate in his hands or received by him up to that time; but such time may be extended by the Probate Judge, on good cause shown, not exceeding six months.

§478.—Every executor, administrator, collector and guardian shall, within twelve months from the date of his qualification or appointment, and annually, so long as one of the estate remains in his control, file, in the office of Judge of Probate, an inventory and account, under oath of the amount of property received by him, or invested by him, and the manner and naturre of such investment, and his receipts and disbursements,—the past year in the form of debits and credits He must produce vouchers, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, for all payments. The Judge of Probate may examine on oath such accounting party, or any other person, concerning the receipts, disbursements or other matter relating to the estate; and, having carefully revised and audited such account, if he approve the same, he must endorse his approval thereon, which shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of correctness.

J. B. CARPENTER.
Judge of Probate for Rutherford County.
feb. 13.4t. 4

A Card.

I WISH to employ Agents to procure subscribers to Second Edition of "Prison Prose and Poetry of the South," an active canvasser can average, for himself, from $10 to $15 per day. References required.

☞ Proprietors of newspapers, by giving this two or three insertions, with a line or two of editorial, calling attention to the same, will be entitled to a copy of the work as soon as published

Address B. H. JONES,
feb.20-3t Lewisburg, W. Va.

RUTHERFORDTON.

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS!

DR. J. M. CRATON

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and well assorted stock of NEW GOODS, direct from New York city, which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His stock consists of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Broadcloths, Beavercloth for overcoats, cashmeres, Rock Island Jeans, Bed Ticking, Large Bed Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Domestics, and heavy goods of all kinds,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Consisting in part of Alpacas, Poplins, All-Wool Delaines, Prints, Trimmings, a lot of good Shawls, Hats and Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Braids, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Cotton Thread, Buttons, Pins, &c., &c.,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

of every variety, Sole and Upper Leather.

Hardware and Cutlery,

Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Files of all sorts, Padlocks, Wool and Cotton Cards, Tea Kettles, Long Handle Shovels, &c., &c., &c.

STATIONERY,

Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper, Envelopes, Penny Pencils, Ink, Pass Books, &c.

A new supply of

Fresh Groceries,

Family Flour, a superior article, constantly on hand, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Cheese, Crackers, Soda, Powder, Lead, Candles, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, and other Confections.

Christmas Nick-Nacks,

A large supply of Toys, Dolls, Drums, Bugles, Birds, Dogs, Cats, Buggies, &c.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

warranted pure and good.

PATENT MEDICINES,

Wine of Tar, for consumptives,
Rosadalis, the celebrated purifier of the blood,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Cod Liver Oil,
All of Ayer's Medicines,
Worm Sugar Drops,

and a great variety of other Patent Medicines.

I sell no medicine that I do not conscientiously recommend, and guarantee satisfaction in all sales.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Kerosene, Window Glass and Putty,

and a thousand and one other articles not enumerated, which I propose to sell on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call.

☞ Physicians furnished with all medicines they may require at low prices.

☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.

All kinds of produce, such as Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Beeswax, Feathers, and everything that may be offered, taken in exchange for goods.

Call and get an Almanac for 1869.

J. M. CRATON.

dec19 47-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

The following sections of the Code of Civil procedure, ratified the 24th day of August, A. D. 1868, is published for the information of parties who have suits upon the Trial and Execution Dockets of the late Superior, County and Equity Courts:

SECTION 400. The Clerk of the Superior Courts at the request of a party thereto, within six months from the ratification of this act, and on the payment of a fee of one dollar, shall enter on a separate Docket, all suits which, at the ratification aforesaid, shall have been commenced, and in which final judgment has not been rendered in the late County Courts, Superior Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of their respective counties.

"SEC. 401. And every suit not so transferred within the time aforesaid shall be abated, and the Clerk of the Superior Court shall tax the costs against the parties liable, and collect the same by the proper process.

"SEC. 403. Existing judgments and decrees not dormant, may in like manner be entered on the Execution Docket, and subsequent proceedings shall be as is prescribed for actions hereafter to be commenced, as far as shall be compatible with the previous proceedings, and no lien acquired before the ratification aforesaid, shall be lost by any change of process, occasioned by this act."

Persons having suits on my Dockets will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk,
for Rutherford County.

42-t24feb

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW IN VACATION.

MARY JONES, vs. The Heirs at Law of J. H. JONES. — Petition for Dower

A PETITION HAVING BEEN FILED IN my office, as above, and it appearing that Alexander Shields and wife Hulda two of the defendants are non-resident of the State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the *Star* a weekly newspaper published in the town of Rutherfordton for six weeks notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday in March next, to show cause why said petition shall not be granted, or this case will be heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER Clerk of said Court at office in Rutherfordton, 3rd Monday in September, A. D. 1868—this Jan'y 23rd, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clk

jan. 30-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

A. Harrill, R. Green, M. Green, N. Green, P. and others. vs. A. P. Green, W. O. Green, D. D. Robinson and wife, Nancy, and others. — Petition to sell Land.

A PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR partition having been filed in my office, and oath having been made that A. P. Green, one of the defendants is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Rutherford *Star* for six weeks notifying the said A. P. Green that he be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Rutherford, at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to him.

Witness, J. B. CARPENTER, clerk of said court at office in Rutherfordton 3rd Monday in September A. D. 1868. Issued 4th February, 1869.

J. B. CARPENTER, S. C. Clerk.

feb.6-6t. 8

Commissioners Notice.

THE Commissioners for Rutherford County will meet at the Court House, in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Saturday in this month (27th day) to transact such business as may

POETRY.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
Give me the man who'll say,
That when a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day,
We may all command the present
If we act and never wait;
But repentance is the phantom
Of a past that comes too late.

Don't tell me of to-morrow;
There is much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished,
If we throw the hours away.
Every moment has its duty,
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-tomorrow,
What to-day can do as well?

Don't tell me of to morrow;
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do,
We cannot do at last!
To day,—it is the only time,
For all on this frail earth,
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gave it birth.

AGRICULTURAL.

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Potato Raising and Management.

Large quantities of potatoes were destroyed by frost last year in the hills or drills before they were harvested, and in the heaps in which they had been left in the field without sufficient covering.

Late crops of any kind are seldom good, but if there is one crop which suffers more than another from late planting it is the potato. The whole summer and early part of the fall are short enough for the potato to extract those ingredients from the soil and the atmosphere which are necessary for bringing it to perfection. Soil for potatoes should be deeply tilled and thoroughly drained. The best crop we have ever seen was on land which had been thoroughly drained and subsoiled to the depth of eighteen inches. Some persons are preverted from subsoiling their land on account of the supposed expensiveness ot the operation.—This has been the lion in the way of a great improvement. In places where a regular subsoil plough is not available, any strong plough with the mould-board off, following in the furrow made by an ordinary plough, and loosening the subsoil to the depth of six, eight, or ten inches, without bringing it up, will do work which will be exceedingly beneficial to crops of every kind, but especially to potatoes.

In those soils where the vegetable mould rests on a clayey subsoil, frequent ploughings at a uniform depth from a hard pan through which the roots of plant find it difficulty to penetrate. Subsoiling most effectually breaks up this plan, and allows rain water to percolate through the soil, and also opens it to the beneficial action of the atmosphere. Few persons are aware of the tough stratum of soil called hard-pan, which the sole plate of the plough and the trampling of horses or oxen in ploughing form in the generality of tillage fields, or of the good effects on crops which result from breaking up and pulverizing this crust. In soils which are not naturally or artificially drained, deep tillage sometimes does more harm than good. Even in well drained land, turning down the active vegetable mold that is, the warm, rich surface soil, and turning up the cold subsoil, is injurious. A small portion of the subsoil mixed with the surface soil is sometimes very beneficial, but the best plan is to loosen the subsoil, remove superabundant moisture by draining, and give plants an opportunity of availing themselves of such ingredients as the subsoil contains, without compelling them to extend their fibres or surface roots in it.

The soil for potatoes thould be ploughed in the fall and laid up in wide ridges or sets, the deep furrows betwen which will carry off all surface water, leaving the soil high and dry, and in good condition to be worked early in spring.

The planting of potatoes should take place as soon in spring as the soil is ready for the sets, and there is no danger from frost. When soil has been properly prepared for the crop, and the after-culture is all right, the potatoes will grow rapidly and come to perfection in time to be harvested before there well be the slightest danger from frost. Another very important reason why potatoes should be planted early is that the product of the early crop is always of better quality than that of the late one.

Potatoes stored in cellars or root-house should be examined for the purpose of removing all those tubers which are showing symptoms of decay. The tubers which have been frozen are now nearly decomposed, and such are very injurious to sound ones. It is well to prepare for heavy frosts by stopping up every crevis by which it might enter the cellar or root-house, and by pilling additional covering on pits. Heavy losses are sometimes prevented by a little timely precaution.

FENCE POSTS.—In setting posts of any *kind* of timber, the order of growth should be reversed, or the upper portion of the post as it grew should be set in the ground, as they will last thirty per cent. longer when thus set.

The durability of posts may also be increased by charring about ½ inch in depth, that portion of them which will extend 6 to 8 inches above and below the surface of the ground, when they are set.

All bark should be removed from posts and rails, as it hastens decay.

The month of February is the most favorable period for cutting oak, chestnut, ash and hickory timber for any purpose.

If cut at this period, the sap wood will decay so readily, and the worms will not infest it. In nailing hard woods it is of great advantage to dip the point of the nail in linseed oil, as it drives more easily and is preventen in a great degree from rusting.—*Carolina Farmer.*

FEEDING ASHES TO HOGS.—A writer in one of our exchanges is of the opinion that feeding ashes to hogs too plentifully, will prove injurious. He says:

About six weeks since I put up six fine hogs to fatten; two weeks since I had occasion to kill one; the offal was sound and in good order, heart, liver, lights and all. To-day I had the other five slaughtered, and all except the heart was affected; there had been no change in their food; they were thrifty, being only a little over one year old, and averaged nearly two hundred pounds each; the lungs were of a pale green color, and gave way to a slight touch, as though rotten. Is this common or is it some new disease making its appearance? I cannot account for it in any way except that during the last week or two I had told my boy to give them ashes in their slops. The wood we burn is black hickory, and I thought perhaps he gave them too much ashes, the alkali of which produced the effect described. Their food had been raw corn and kitchen slops, with shorts; they occupied a close covered pen, were kept clean, and had all apparently that a hog could wish for.—*Ex.*

LIQUID MANURE TANKS.—We take the following from the *Western Rural:* A liquid manure is exceedingly beneficial to all vegetables, plenty of it should always be available, and without a liquid manure tank this cannot be obtained. For large gardens, a tank should be built exactly like a cistern; the bricks being closely cemented at the bottom, sides, and roof, to prevent the liquid from percolating through the soil, and also to keep surface water from entering the tank. The liquid should be conveyed to the tank by tile-drains from the stable, byer, kitchen, etc., and may be taken out by a pump.—In small gardens a hogshead or large cask of any kind that will hold water may be sunk in the ground, and will answer on a small scale. In this, soot, guano, etc., may be converted into a valuable manure, by dissolving them in a suitable proportion of water. Manure is much more readily taken up by the roots of plants when in solution than when in a solid state. In fact, solid manure has to be desolved before it can enter the sponge-like mouths of the roots.—*Ex.*

A DELICIOUS DISH OF APPLES—Take two pounds of apples, pare and core them, slice them into a pan, add one pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, and the grated rind of one. Let these boil about two hours. Turn it into a mould, and serve it with thick custard of cream.—*Ex.*

General News.

Tennessee has extensive beds of mineral paint.

Alabama now has an organization called the "Anti Ku-Klux."

Prince Arthur of England is coming to Canada next Fall, it is said.

Strawberries have appeard in London and are sold at 3 shillings an ounce.

A $5,000 monument is to be erected over the grave of Sam Houston in Texas.

A youth of 65 and a maiden of 14 were recently married at Essex, Mass.

Queen Victoria's eldest daughter is a woman's rights champion.

Wigfall once of Texas, is described as "a sort of guerrilla lawyer in England."

Six hundred men are working at Providence, R. I., on locomotives for the Pacific Railroad.

Much of France, nearly all of Spain, and large portions of Italy, are entirely destitute of forests.

A son of the celebrated Davy Crockett died last week in Kentucky. He was a Rebel officer during the last war.

The Knights of St. Crispin, the secret society of shoemakers, are said to number 100,000 in the United States,

A Vermont paper says that the annual product of maple sugar in the United States is 7,000,000 pounds.

There are 154 periodicals and newspapers printed in California—an average of over three to each county.

Cocoanut fiber is highly praised as a substitute for leather and rubber in the manufactory of belting for machinery.

A man in Launceston, England, recently died within half an hour after being stung by a bee on the jugular vein.

The uncle of an actor in Wisconsin has died and left him 7,000 acres of Land in Texas, but no one dares go there to claim property.

Seventy Tenneessee negroes have brought suit for $30,000, which was left by the will of their former owner in case they went to Liberia.

Cornell University has a collection of Shells numbering 5,000,000, representing 12,000, species, and which it took their collector 35 years to gather.

A lady in Lowell, Mass., who has kept crape on the knob of her house since the assassination of President Lincoln, removed it on inauguration day.

Strawberry vines, loaded with ripe fruit, were frozen solid by the late frost in Florida, and it is feared that both fruit and vines are wholly destroyed.

A woman in Ridgeway, Lenawee county, Michigan, lately sued a saloon keeper of the place to recover money spent by her husband for liquor, and after an exciting trial, a verdict of $65 was rendered in her favor.

A South Carolina inventor, it is said, has patented a cotton press, which is so arranged that the same power removes the packed bale from the press and prepares another bale for packing.

A minister in Minnesota has been presented with a watch-guard composed of hair, every lady in the congregation having plucked out one hair as a contribution.

The wealthiest man in America is young Stevens, son of the late Edwin A. stevens of Hoboken, who when he reaches his majority will be worth $150,000,000, by the advance of his estate in New Jersey.

WHAT IS AN OLD MAID.—Never be afraid of becoming an old maid fair reader. All old maid is far more honorable than a heartless wife, and single blessedness is greatly superior, in point of happiness, to wedded life without love.

"Fall not in love, dear girls, beware," says the song. But we do not agree with said song on this question; On the contrary, we hold that it is a good thing to fall in love, or get in love, if the loved object be a worthy one. To fall in love with an honorable man is as proper as it is for an honorable man to fall is love with a virtuous, amiable woman; and what could be a more gratifying spectacle than a sight so pure, so approaching in its devotion to the celestial? No fall in love as soon as you like, provided it be a suitable person. Fall in love and then marry, but never marry unless you do love. That is the great point. Never marry for a home or husband. Never degrade yourself by becoming a party to such an alliance. Never sell yourself, body and soul, on terms so contemptible. Love dignifies all things; it ennobles all conditions. With love, the marriage is truly a sacrament. Without it the ceremony is a base fraud and the act human desecration. Marry for love or not at all. Be an old maid if fortune throws not to your way the man of your heart and though the witness may sneer and the jester laugh, you still have your reward in an approving conscience and comparitively peaceful life,

For well-to do old bachelors we have no sympathy. They ought to be taxed nine-ninths of all they are worth to support women and children.

It is expected that more than a million acres of new prairie will be broken in Iowa this year.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Most Vigorous and the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the World.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

141, Broadway, New York.

ASSETS OVER

$1,000,000.

CHRISTIAN W. BURK, President
ADAM D. POLHEMUS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. COLE, Secretary.
D. P. PLACKER, Consulting Actuary.
DANIEL AYRES, M. D., L.L.D., Medical Examiner.

Policies Issued as Good a U. S. Bonds.

Policies Valuable in Life as in Death.

The BROOKLYN LIFE is the only Company in the country which guarantees a definite surrender-value to every policy on which two or more annual premiums and have been paid; this amount, in dollars and cents, is endorsed on every policy issued. Should any policy holder become unable to pay his premiums, he can thus know the cash worth of the policy at any time after two annual premiums have been paid.

This certainly is the greatest inducement and most tangible advantage ever accorded to parties insuring their lives.

Among the advantages offered by the BROOKLYN which thoroughly evince the determination of the officers to make it the MOST LIBERAL Life Insurance Company in the United States are

1st. TOTAL REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL AND RESIDENCE. The Assured may travel or reside anywhere they choose, the world over without extra premium or special permit.

2nd. A Loan of one-third of the Premium to the Policy-Holder annually.

3rd. All Policies are non-forfeitable after two full annual premiums have been paid.

4th. Rates as low as are consistent with financial soundness, and less than those of almost all Companies which accommodate their assured with loans.

5th. Dividends annually (after second year) in cash. Dividends are divided on the CONTRIBUTION PLAN—the only equitable manner of dividing the earnings of a Life Insurance Company. The Contribution Plan was first conceived by Mr. D. P. Placker, now Actuary of this Company and has been adapted by most of the best managed Life Companies in this country.

The BROOKLYN LIFE has paid and now pays to its Policy-holders LARGER DIVIDENDS than ever before paid by a Life Insurance Company!

6th. Promptitude in paying losses.

7th. No charge for policy or stamp.

The success which the BROOKLYN has achieved, fully exemplified in its rapid and healthful growth, it is a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the public in its soundness, integrity and liberality.

A. W. LAWRENCE,
Gen. Agent at Raleigh.
JOS. R. GRIFFITH,
Gen. Agent for Western North Carolina.
Dr. J. M. CRATON,
Examining Physician at Rutherfordton.
jan. 9–3m. no 49

SOMETHING NEW.

NICKEL WATCHES.

OF A

SUPERIOR GRADE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES, IN

Gold, Silver & Patent Filled Gold Cases

Movements made by BOREL & COURVOISIER of Newchatel, Switzerland, in Lever, Straightlines, and Equilibrium Escapements. Warranted perfect time keepers.

These watches have been sold by us since 1860, and we can guarantee them as perfect and reliable timers.

The Messrs. Borel & Courvoisier have taken the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exposition for superior workmanship, and the greatest perfection in time keeping.

All orders should be addressed to the undersigned, only Agents in the United States.

Quinche & Krugler,
Nos. 8 and 10 John Street, N. Y.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF NICKEL WATCHES AND MOVEMENTS.
jan 30–1y. [A.A.A.]

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS

Sold by the Trade Generally,
A Liberal Discount to Dealers.

200,000 *Furnished the U. S. Government.*

Army, Navy, Belt, Police and Pocket Revolvers; Repeating and Vest Pocket PISTOLS and RIFLE CANES, using Metalic Cartridge. Breech-loading and Revolving RIFLES,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y.
jan. 30–1y.

READ THIS

Agents can Make $10 to $20 a Day !!

ADDRESS THE PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW ECLECTIC.

A Magazine of selected Foreign and American Literature.

Published monthly by TURNBULL & MURDOCK, Baltimore, Maryland.

At $4 Per Annum.

The only magazine of its class in the South.
The most delightful magazine for the family. Has something for every one.
Contains charming stories by novelists of world wide fame.
Essays on all the great subjects of the age by the most eminent authors.
Fiction and Fact, Poetry and Prose, Wit and Wisdom agreeably combined.
Notices of all the new books.
Printsover 1,500 pages per annum, indexed and prepared for binding.
The whole Press of the South have lavished encomiums upon it.
Back numbers can be had from March, in which month were commenced two interesting Serials.
Specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Send on your names before all the back numbers are exhausted.
Very liberal inducements to new subscribers and canvassers. Particulars on inqairy.

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
Publishers, Baltimore, Md.
aug 29–tf 29.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLS

FOR

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS,
FARMS, PLANTATIONS,
FACTORIES, ETC.

AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
SUCCESSOR TO DAVIS & TOUILMIN,
38 DEY ST., N. Y.

AMALGAM BELLS.

The best and cheapest ever manufactured, costing only 20 cents per lb., warranted. Their use throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico, South America, &c., for the past thirteen years has proved them to combine the valuable qualities of TONE and DURABILITY, experience has shown they are not affected by cold or hot climates Old Bell Metal taken in exchange or bought for cash.

Send for Descriptive Circular to the manufacturers,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS,
Successor to DAVIS & TOULMIN,
38 DEY ST., New York.

The following are among the many testimonials received:

BELTON, Bell Co., Texas, Dec. 10, 1867
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin: Gentlemen—The splendid Amalgam Bell we purchased of you last Spring is in use every day. The "Belton Academy" Bell weighs 400 pounds, and has been heard four miles. It gives general satisfaction.
Yours truly.
MILLER & CHAMBERLAIN.

BUENA VISTA, S. C., March 14, 1867.
Messrs. Davis & Toulmin; Dear Sirs—The 'Amalgam Bell" bought of your Firm has been in use over three months, and we are greatly pleased with it. Yours respectfully,
LESTER & BROTHERS.
4s-1y, [A.A.A.] 21

J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON

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